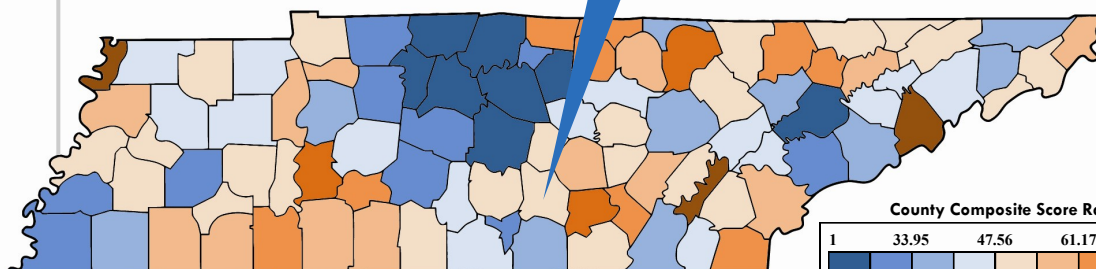


The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: COFFEE COUNTY

2012



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Population (2010): **53,016**Pop. Density: **112/square mile**Seat of Government: **Manchester**Largest City: **Tullahoma**

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Henderson	53	Employment and Earnings Composite	52.20	62 ▲
Rhea	55	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$28,106	41 ▲
Unicoi	56	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	69.05%	82 ▲
Claiborne	57	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	65.7%	47 ▼
Van Buren	58	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	10.2%	66 ▲
Bedford	59	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	38.6%	25 ▲
Carter	60	Economic Autonomy Composite	52.50	61 ▼
Stewart	61	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	21.1%	67 ▼
Cannon	62	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	18.1%	19 ▲
Coffee	63	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	80.7%	31 ▼
Crockett	64	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.62%	75 ▼
Haywood	65	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	15.0%	31 ▲
Marion	66	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	20.1%	50 ▼
Decatur	67	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	49.1%	58 ▲
Wayne	68	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	82	89 ▼
Monroe	69	County Overview: Coffee women have made meaningful gains in income, diminished the local wage gap, own a growing number of local firms, earned a high number of college degrees, and have experienced relatively slow deterioration in living standards and healthcare access. Unfortunately, some indicators reveal areas of need among local women and girls and have weighed down Coffee County's ascent from 72nd. In particular, girls are at a high risk of both pregnancy and dropping out of high school, relative to their peers, and women—particularly single mothers—live in poverty at startlingly high rates.		
Benton	70			
Warren	71			
Bledsoe	72			

Up
from
72nd

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

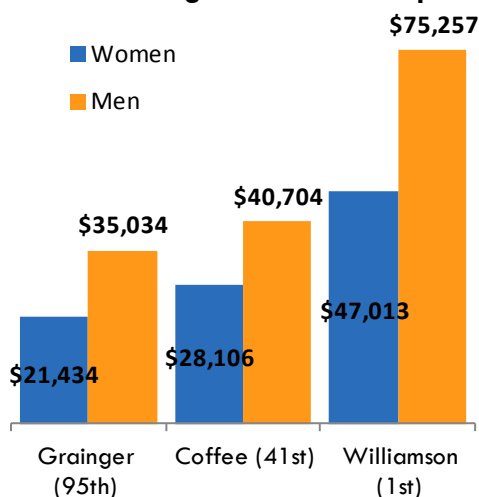
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Coffee County

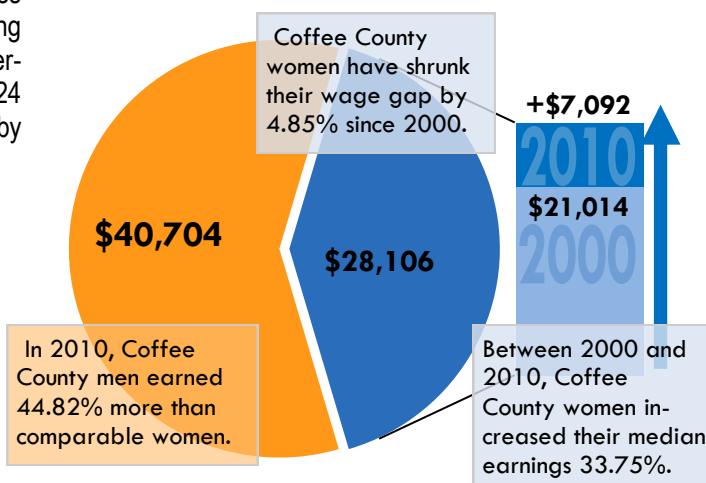
▲ Earnings

Coffee County women earned a median income of \$28,106 in 2010, having improved their wages by an estimated \$7,092 since 2000, and increasing their statewide rank from 47th to 41st. Women outperformed local men—whose income grew by just 24 percent during that time—and outpaced inflation by roughly seven percent.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



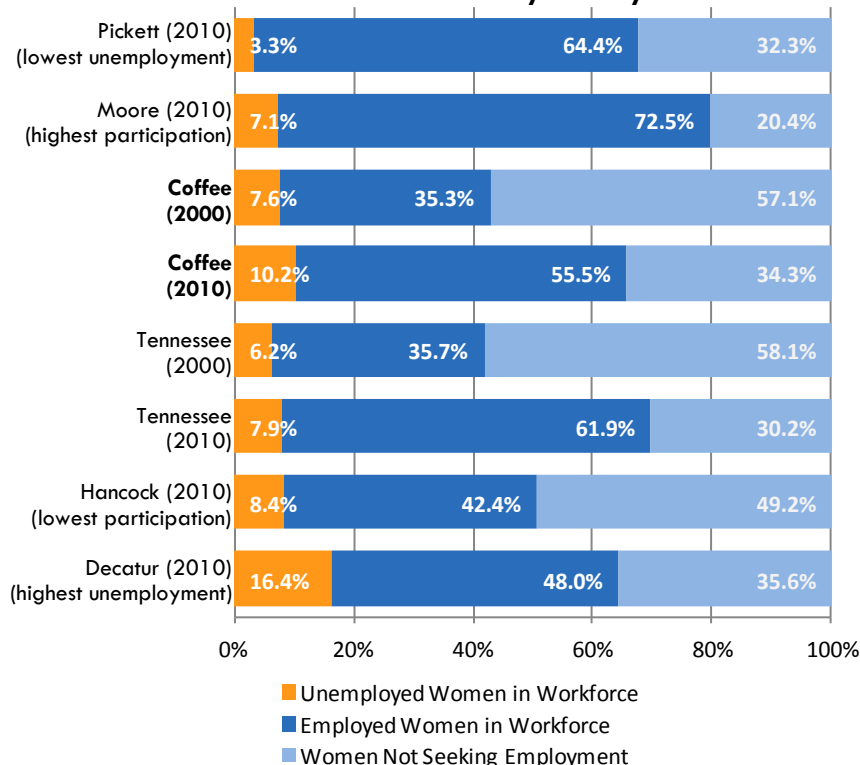
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



Despite slower income growth, Coffee County men continued to earn the 25th highest median income in Tennessee and exercised a shrinking, but sizeable, wage advantage over women in the county, who earn just 69.05 percent of local male wages. This difference in incomes was 4.85 percent smaller in 2010 than it was in 2000, but continues to be ranked among the worst, having risen from 92nd to 82nd relative to other counties in Tennessee.

◆ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year

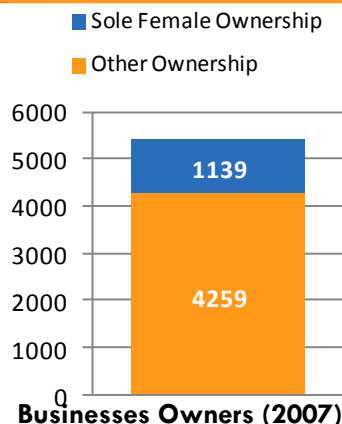


Coffee County women participated in the workforce at a moderate rate of 65.7 percent in 2010 (ranked 47th). Growth in this category was slower in Coffee than in many counties, however, leading to a dip from 36th place in 2000. Women lagged behind Coffee County men in this category by over 16 percent in 2010.

Women in Coffee County are not only increasingly likely to be working, there are also a growing number of women seeking work unsuccessfully. In fact, local women were significantly more likely to be unemployed in 2010 than women statewide, at a rate of 10.2 percent. This deterioration was faster than trends in several counties, causing a drop in rankings from 36th in 2000 to 47th in 2010.

In comparison, men in the county suffered from a 7.6 percent unemployment rate in 2010, and the specific population of local women with children under six was unemployed at a higher rate of 11.3 percent.

The Status of Women in: Coffee County



Coffee County women held a significantly larger portion of managerial positions in 2010 than in 2000; nearly doubling the rate, from 21.3 percent to 38.6 percent. This resulted in a dramatic increase in county rankings from 91st to 25th.

Business ownership estimates stagnated between 2000 and 2007, holding near 21 percent and decreasing in state rankings from 50th to 60th. In addition to a low rank relative to many counties, Coffee County women measured 4.9 percent below state-wide estimates for this indicator.

Women At Work

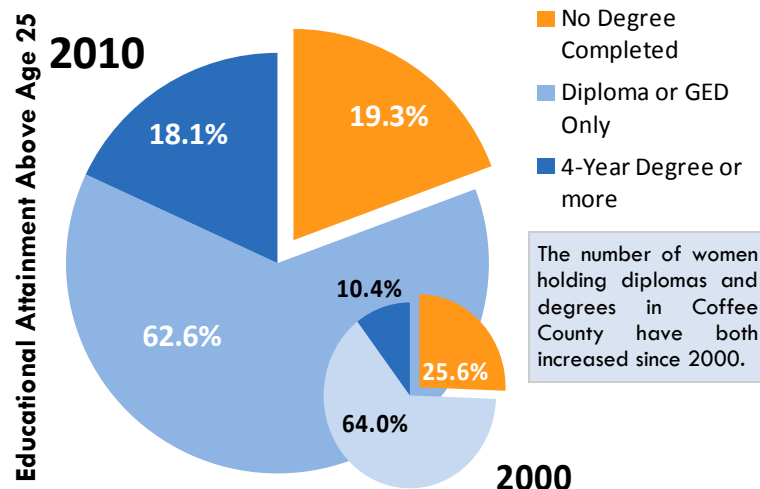
Business Management

The incidence of women managers in Coffee County increased from 21.3% to 38.6% between 2000 and 2010.

Business Ownership

The percentage of women business owners in Coffee County held steady around 21% between 2000 and 2007.

Education



Degree attainment among Coffee County women increased substantially between 2000 and 2010, and 18.1 percent of local women ages 25 and older now hold a four-year degree or higher.

The number of women with diplomas also increased, though at a slower rate, from 74.4 percent to 80.7 percent. This growth fell behind statewide trends, resulting in a drop from 19th statewide to 42nd.

Dropout rates in Coffee County have also underperformed statewide trends, dropping from 59th to 75th between 2000 and the 2011-12 school year.

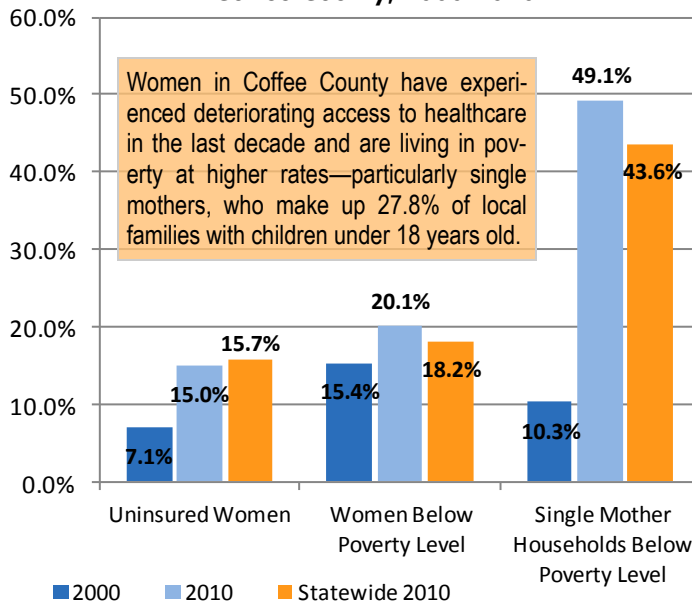
Living

Women in Coffee County have seen significant decreases in living standards since 2000. As of 2010, a higher percentage of women in the county lived in poverty than statewide rates would suggest, and households headed by single mothers were particularly affected—they were nearly five times as likely to live in poverty in 2010 as in 2000. In fact, nearly half of these households lived in poverty, though the county improved two places in this indicators rankings, 58th. The county did drop in overall poverty rankings, however, from 42nd to 50th.

Similar hardship is observed when considering women's access to affordable health care. Coffee County has performed better in this category than its peers, improving from 35th to 31st, but the population more than doubled between 2000 and 2010, to include 15 percent of all women in the county.

The 2010 pregnancy rate among teens of 82 in 1000 girls compared unfavorably to the state rate of 37, and dropped in rank from 61st to 89th between 2000 and 2010.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Coffee County, 2000-2010



About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

Research & Authorship by:

William Arth, Senior Research Manager &
Julia Reynolds-Thompson, Fmr Research Analyst

Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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